Pennsylvania Arenge, cor. 11th St. THE BYENING STAR NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

S. H. EAUPPARANN, Prof.

THE EVENING STAR is served by carriers to their substribers at TEN CENTS PER WEER, OR FORTY-FOUR CENTS PER MONTH. Copies at the ounter Two CENTS each. By mail—three months, \$1.50; six months, \$3.00; one year, \$5. THE WEEKLY STAR-Published Friday-91.30 s year. So Invariably in advance, in both cases, and no paper sent longer than paid for. Bates of advertising furnished on application.

EVENING STAR. SENATOR SUMNER.

HIS DEATH.

PARTICULARS OF HIS ILLNESS.

His Last Hours in the Senate.

Scenes at the Capitol To-day.

A Sketch of His Life.

Senator Sumner is lying in a critical conlition at his residence, corner of Vermont avenue and H street, and his death is momentarily expected. He appeared in his seat in the Senate yesterday, and, although taking no part in the business of the session, seemed in his usual health. About 2 o'clock he was seized with a severe pain in the region of the heart, and left his seat and reclined for a few moments on a sofa. At first he thought it prudent to go home, but at the suggestion of his warm personal friend, Hon. Sam. Hooper, who was in the Senate chamber, he concluded to remain there until after his colleague, Mr. Boutwell, had presented the resolutions of the legislature of Massachusetts rescinding the resolution of censure passed upon him on account of his action in the Senate relative to striking the names of union victories during the late war from the army register and all battle flags. Soon after he rallied, and the pain entirely ceased. He returned to his residence in ordinary health, and last evening had with him as his guests at dinner Hon. Henry L. Pierce, of Boston, and Major Ben. Perley Poore, the veteran correspondent of the Boston Journal. The Senator was in good spirits during dinner, and for some time after, but at about 9 o'clock was suddenly seized with pains in the region of the heart, and rappidly growing worse, Dr. J. Taber Johnson, one of his physicians, was sum

On finding his condition so serious, Surgeon General Barnes and Poctors Lincoln and Wm. P. Johnston were summoned and promptly responded. An examination developed the fact that the Senator was suffering from angina ectoris, or a contraction of the muscles of the heart, the worst phase of the disease from which he suffered a couple of years since, and that in a'l probability he would not recover. Dr. J. Taber Johnson, Hon. Henry L. Pierce. Hon. Samuel Hooper, Major Ben. Perley Poore, and Mr. A. B. Johnson, his private secretary in former years, were with him all night administering to his wants. He suffered excruciating pains, and hyperdemic injections of morphine-his old remedy-were administered as occasion re-

Early this morning, the Senator being no bet-ter, and aware of his critical condition, direct-ed that telegrams should be sent to Col. John W. Forney and other of his devoted friends in Philadelphia, Boston and New York, informing them of his serious illness. His wish in this respect was strictly complied with. It is supposed that Col. Forney left on the noon train this evening. A telegram was also sent to Dr. Brown Sequard, who has been Mr. Sumner's chief medical adviser for several years past, requesting his attendance, and it is supposed that he took the morning train from New York. and that he will arrive in Washington at 5:30 o'clock this evening. Senator Schurz, and Representatives Hoop-

er, Judge Hoar and Pierce, and Major Poore, have been with the Senator all day, and have been unremitting in their attentions. During the day Senators Morrill, of Vermont, Kelley, Anthony, and other Senators: Representatives Dawes, Hoar, Gooch, Ranney, and a large number of the members of the House; Gen Amassa Walker, Frederick Douglass, Gov. Pinchback, and many others have called upon him. his condition was somewhat more comfortabl: Under the influence of anodynes he slept at intervals, in his waking hours being entirely conscious, though suffering intense pain. He said nothing, however, beyond making known his immediate wants. At such times he would say. " I am giving you a great deal of trouble:" am very sorry to trouble you so much," &c. His condition was about the same at a quarter to three o'clock, but was not such as to inspire any hope for his recovery by his physicians. Surgeon General Barnes remarked o-day that miracles sometimes happen, but that the Senator had scarcely one chance in a thousand of recovering. Some of the Senator's friends are anxiously looking for the arrival of Dr. Sequard, in the hope that he may be able to do something to save the life of Mr. Sumner. He is said to resort to extreme measures in extreme cases, and being thoroughly conversant with Mr. Sumner's

old complaint it is thought there is a possibility that he may be able to relieve him. At 2% o'clock he remained in about the same condition with no favorable indications. Possessing a powerful frame and a good constitution his physicians think he may survive for some SENATOR SCHURZ AT HIS BEDSIDY.

There were a number of members of Congress and other friends in Senator Sumner's room this morning. Among the number was Senator Schurz, who called about ten o'clock. When leaving at half past twelve he said to Mr. Sumner, "Do you know me?" reply, "but I cannot see you."

HIS LAST HOURS IN THE SENATE. About two o'clock yesterday Mr. Sumner called upon Senator Sargent, that is took a seat near him in the Senate. Both of these gentlemen have actively opposed the centennial bill, or at least Congress committing itself in any manner, which would require a large appropriation of money. He asked Mr. Sargent if he had received any insulting letters regarding his action, and informed him that he, (Sumner,) had received threatening and insulting letters, both by mail and express, denouncing his course on the bill. It struck Senator Sargent that he was not in his usual health, or he would not have allowed himself to become worried about such a trifling matter. A few minutes past three o'clock he took a seat near Mr. Ferry, of Conn, who had an affliction of the spinal cord, some what similar to that of Mr. Sumper. They had often talked about the malady, and both being afflicted, suggested various remedie swhich each had found afforded relief. He told Mr. Ferry that the night pre-vious, (Monday,) he felt badly, and had sent for his physician to administer a hypedemic injection of morphia, and asked him what he thought of such treatment, adding that it generally gave him ease. He left the Senate between 4 and 5 o'clock, remarking that he was suffering, and started home. It is a singular fact, that the last day he will ever spend in the Senate, the resolution expunging those of censure voted by the Massachussets leg-islature were presented by Mr. Boutwell and read in his presence. His desk this morning had no papers upon it, and looked as if anticipating a sick spell he had locked up all his papers pertaining to his immediate public duties. When the resolutions rescinding those of censure were offered in the Senate, many thought that he would speak upon the subject, but he remarked that he would make no speech, it was enough for him to be present on the occa-

The Sad News at the Capitol.

The news of the hopeless condition of the Senator reached the Capitol at about 11 o'clock, and created a profound sensation of sorrow on all sides. Major Ben Perley Poore, of the Boston Journal, who was a life-long friend of Mr. Summer, was sought after by every one, with the Dope of learning something authentic in regard to the Sensater's condition, but it was soon ascertained that he was at the bodside of the dying statesman, and would not probably be at the Capitol to-day. A thalf-past eleven Sensater, and the statest time of the sensater is condition. Mr. Ab relative to Mr. Summer at 10 clock; that he was at the bodside of the dying this body in the sensate than the sensate chamber, and this hour and stated than the sensate learning and the sensate chamber, and this hour and stated than the sensate learning and the sensate chamber, and this hour and stated than the sensate learning and the sensate chamber, and this hour and stated than the sensate learning and the sensate chamber, and the sensate chamber, and with a gutta percha came struck him on the head live but a short time. Mr. Morrill said that the physicians stated that it was difficult to tell just how long he would survive; that he had a hardy frame and an excellent constitution, and that possibly he might lives everal hours. Mr. Morrill said that the physicians stated that it was difficult to tell just how she he was sufficient to the proceeding J special possibly he might lives everal hours. Mr. Morrill said that the physicians stated that it was difficult to tell just how long he would survive; that he had a hardy frame and an excellent constitution, and that possibly he might lives everal hours. Mr. Morrill said that the physicians stated that it was difficult to tell just how long the would survive; that he had a hardy frame and an excellent constitution, and that the weak the survive in the sensate the survive surviving who were present at the constitution of the surviving the surviving who were present at the constitution of the surviving the surviving who were present to the constitution of the surviving the surviving who were pr and created a profound sensation of sorrow on all sides. Major Ben Perley Poore, of the Bos-







Vº 43-Nº 6,542

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1874.

General Amassa Walker, Major Poore and was an elaborate speech in the Senate denouncothers.

At about twenty minutes to 11 o'clock a telegram was received from the Arlington House that Mr. Sumper was dead. This news, in view of the previous representations, was not un. expected. A few minutes later chaplain Sunderland arrived. He left the Senator's hedside fifteen minutes before and he was still alive, though dying. Five or ter minutes later Ser-geant at-Arms French arrived, and report d that the Senator was living when he left it

THE SCENZ IN THE SENATE. The Senate convened as usual at noon, there being a slim attendance of Senators, and was called to order by Mr. Carpenter, president pro em. Chaplain Sunderland, in his prayer, was much more earnest and impressive than usual. and invoked the throne of divine grace as fol-

"O, Lord, our God, Thou hast made us and brought us into being, and not we our-selves; and all our breath is in Thy hand. The light of the morning sun falls upon the busy scenes of men, but there are dark shalows in many dwellings. We miss some of our number who are withdrawn from their seats in this hall and lie prostrate with sickness and disease especially one who but vesterday came into this chamber with all the presence of his maniy form. But now, as we meet again, he is lying close to the edge of the dark river. Oh! who can tell what a day may bring forth? Be very near to the soul of Thy servant this day. If it were possible, we would pray Thee to restore him; but if Thou hast otherwise appointed, we be-seech Thee, support him by the hope of Thy people, and the glorious prospect of the coming of the Resurrection and a blessed Immortality, through Jesus Christ. Amen." Immediately after the chapiain's prayer, the Senate adjourned, on motion of Mr. Sherman,

and at five minutes past noon a dispatch received from Major Poore saying that the Senator was still alive. His extremities, however; were cold, and he was rapidly sinking. SCENES ON THE HOUSE SINE.

Certain no event since the days of the war created as much excitement as did the startling announcement this morning that Charles Sumper was dead. About half-past eleven the news came, and from that time up to the beginning of the session the reports as to his death were conflicting. On the one hand the statement was made positively that he had died at 11 20 o'clock, which was as positively denied, but it was admitted that he was hopelessly ill, and that his dissolution was but the question of a few minutes. Within the hall of the House members were gathered in groups discussing the sad note. At 12 o'clock, the Chaplain of the House, Rev. Dr. Butler, in his prayer asked God to lift up the stricken servant and restore him to power and strength. This was accepted as positive evidence that he had not died up that time. None of the Massachusetts delegation except Messrs. Butler and Buffington were in their seats, although all were in the House prior to convening, the others evidently having hastened to the death bed of the Senator. A dispatch was received in the House from the residence of Mr. Sumner at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, stating that he was still alive, but that his extremities were getting cold. and he could not live many minutes. A massage was received at the Clerk's desk in the House at thirteen minutes of one as follows: "12 40 p. m. Mr. Sumner is sinking slowly. but there is no decided change." A ten minutes past two o'clock a disputch dated at the Treasury department, addressed to Hon J. G. Blaine, was read in the House, as

"There is no material change in Mr. Sum ner's condition. His physicians think him sink

ing. I think he will survive your session of to-A Sketch of Mr. Sumuer's Life. Mr. Sumper was born in Boston January 6. 1811. His father, who died in 1839, was a lawyer by profession, and during the latter part of his life was sheriff of the county of Suffolk. The son received his early education at the Boston Latin school, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1830. He continued in private the studies of college life for a year and then en tered the law school at Cambridge, where he formed with his teacher, Judge Story, an intimate friendship, which continued till the death of that eminent jurist. He was admitted to the bar in 1834, and soon attained a larger share of patronage than any other lawyer in Boston so young in the profession. He was appointed reporter of the circuit court United States, in which capacity he published three volumes known as "Sumner's Reports,', containing decisions of Judge Story. He also at the same time edited the "American Jurist," a quarterty law jour-nal of high reputation. During the first three winters after his admission to the bar, while Judge Story was absent in Washington, Mr. Summer was appointed locturer to the law stu-dents, and part of the time, during the absence of Prof. Greenleaf, he had sole charge of the school. In 1836 he was offered a professorship in the law school and also one in the college. both of which he declined. In 1837 he visited Europe, where he remained till 1840, travelling in Italy, Germany, and France, and residing for nearly a year in England. On his return to Boston he resumed practice and in 1844-6 published an elaborate edition with annotations of "Vessey's Reports" in 20 vols. Though voting with the whig party, he took no active part in politics till 1845, when on the 4th of July he pronounced before the municipal authorities of Boston an oration on "The True Grandeur of Nations," in which, prompted by the menacing aspect of affairs between the United States and Mexico, he denounced the war system as the ordeal by battle still unwisely continued by international law as the arbiter of ustice between nations, and insisted that this system onght to give way to peaceful arbitra-tion for the adjudication of international questions, as the private ordeal of battle had given way to such substitutes in the administration of justice between individnals. His oration attracted unusual at tention, led to much controversey, and was widely circulated both in America and Europe. It was pronounced by Richard Cobden to be "the most noble contribution made by any modern writer to the cause of peace." It was tollowed by a rapid succession of public addresses on kindred themes, before literary and academic societies and popular assemblies, which were also widely circulated in print. Mr. Sumner earnestly engaged in the opposition to the annexation of Texas on the ground of slavery, and at a popular meeting in Faneuil hall, November 4, 1845, made a speech against the measure, which was warmly applauded In the year following he made an address to the whig state convention of Massachusetts, on . "The anti-slavery duties of the whig party," and shortly afterwards published a letter of rebuke to Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, who then represented Boston in Congress, for his vote in favor of the war with Mexico. These steps led eventually to Mr. Sumner's separation from the whig party and association with the free-soilers, to whose candidates, Van Buren and Adams, he lent efficient support in the presidential contest of 1848. After the withdrawal of Mr. Webster from the Senate of the United States by his entrance into the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore, in 1850, Mr. Sumner was nominated for the vacancy by a coalition of free-soilers and democrats in the Massachusetts legislature, and was elected, after a most earnest and protracted contest, which attracted the universal attention of the country, and the termination of which was publicly celebrated in many places by the anti-slavery party. His first important speech was upon the fugitive slave act; against which he argued that Congress had no power under the constitution to legislate for the rendition of fugitive slaves, and that if it had, the act in many essential particulars conflicted with the constitution, and articulars conflicted with the Solid Speech Mr. Sumner laid down as a guide for politica action the formula to which he has since ad hered, that "freedom is national and slavery sectional." In the debate on the repeal of the

ing the influence of slavery on character, so-ciety and civilization, which was subsequently printed under the title of "The Burbarism of Slavery." In the presidential contest of 1830 he took an active part, and made several speeches in behalf of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, the successful candidates. In the Senate, during the discussions resulting from the secession of the slave states, he earnestly opposed all concessions to or compromise with slavery, and early proposed emancipation as the speediest mode of bringing the war to a close. He also urged the same policy in popular addresses at Worcester Mass., October 1, and New York, November 27 1861. In these and his other efforts against slavery he has based his arguments not only on moral and historical, but on constitutional grounds, and has always claimed that the positions he has taken and the measures he has a l vocated are in strict accordance with the constitution of the United States. From March 4, 1861, to March, 1871, he was chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and on January 9, 1862, delivered an elaborate speech arguing that the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Sildell on board the steamer Trent was unjustinable, on the principles of international aw which had always been maintained by the United States. Mr. Sumner is the author of a work on "White Slavery in the Barbary States," expanded from a lecture, (12mo., Boston, 1853;) and two collections af his addresses have been published; Orations and Speeches, (2 vols., 12mo., Boston, 1850,) and "Recent Speeches and Addresses," (12mo., Boston, 1856.) A collection of his complete works, edited, it is understood, by himself, is now in progress of publication. Mr. Sumner's present term of service will expire March 3, 1875.

DEATH OF MR. SUMNER.

Mr. Sumner died at a few minutes before o'clock p. m. About one hour before he died, apparently in great pain, he said to those around him, "I want rest," and afterwards, although by looks he seemed to recognize friends who had been admitted to his room, he spoke but little.

At the time of his death there were present Major Poore, Drs. Lincoln and Johnson, Judge Hoar, Messrs. G. T. Downing and Jas. Wormley. Hon. Montgomery Blair and Senator Schurz entered the room just as he died.

There were a large number of persons, in cluding many prominent colored citizens, gathered on the corner of the street about the time of his death who closely questioned every one leaving the house, and all received the announcement of his death with unfeigned feelings of sorrow.

INTERNAL REVENUE .- The receipts from this source to-day were \$290,549.55. THE House Appropriation Committee to-day

completed the Military Academy bill. SECRETARY ROBESON has returned to Wash

ngton, and was at the Executive Mansion to lay and in consultation with the President. BENEATH the rain of clouds entirely great, The umbrella is mightier than the sword.

[Walker Special to the Chicago Times. PERSONAL .- Gen. McDougall, the Represene Auburn (N. Y.) district, wa called from the city yesterday by a telegram

announcing the sudden death of his father. gating District affairs were in secret session today, and up to quarter of three o'clock the doors of the committee room had not been

THE THIRD EDITION of the Congressional Directory, 1st session, 43d Congress, compiled by Major Poore, is out, and is a model in typography, arrangement, and compact condensa tion of information.

CONFIRMATIONS .- The Senate in executive

ession yesterday confirmed the following nomi nations: Cassius G. Foster, United States dis trict judge for Karsas. M. P. Berry, collector of customs for Alaska. S. C. Moffatt, register and office, Traverse city, Michigan. REORGANIZATION OF THE TREASURY DE-

PARTMENT .- The Civil Service Committee of the House are engaged in the work of framing bill to reorganize the Treasury service. The details of the proposed bill are not yet decided upon fully.

THE HOWARD COURT OF INQUIRY met at noon to-day, with all the members present, Col. Getty having arrived in this city last night The session was occupied in completing the reading of the correspondence of the Secretary of War, after which the court adjourned until Friday next. THE COMMITTEE received a statement from

Governor Shepherd concerning the police fund. and the investigation regarding the school fund was continued, including an inquiry into the settlement of debts between the old and new corporations. No progress was made in the way of tastening fraud or corruption upon the District authorities .- Wash. Special Balt. American

MR. THOMAS C. CONNERY, who for three years past has acted capably as managing editor of the New York Herald, is to leave for Europe in a few weeks to benefit his health Mr. John Russell Young, well-known in New York and Philadelphia journalism, and who is a writer of unmistakeable ability, is to succeed Mr. Connery.

THE BACK BACK PAY OF THE METROPOLI TAN POLICE.—The House Committee on Claims has decided adversely on the request of certain members of the metropolitan police of the Dis-trict of Columbia asking that the Court of Claims be empowered to determine and adjudicate their claims for additional compensation under the act of February 28th, 1867.

A DINNER PARTY .- Mr. D. W. Middleton, chief clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, gave a dinner party to a number of friends last evening. There were present Chief Justice Waite, Justices Clifford, Swayne, Miller, Davis, Field, Strong, Bradley, and Hunt; Attorney General Williams, Senators Carpenter and Stevenson, Representative Pot-ter, J. G. Nicolay, marshal of the Supreme Court; Mr. Wallace, the reporter; Col. G. B. Corkhill, Col; Phillips, and J. M. Carlisle, esq.

MR. LOUIS FITZGERALD TASISTRO will give his lecture to-night upon " Stars that have Set in the XIXth Century." Considering the intimate relations of Mr. Tasistro with many of the great men that have passed away, and his eminent qualifications as a writer and lecturer, we anticipate an intellectual treat that seldom falls in our way. Mr. Tagistro has grown old and infirm in the service of the United States, ard being now deprived of health and means, we hope that the intellectual and the humane will aid him in this effort by their presence.

THE SOUTH DRAW OF THE LONG BRIDGE .-The Secretary of War to-day transmitted to the House of Representatives the report of Major Wm. P. Craighill, corps of engineers, with reference to the draw of the Long Bridge, which is complained of by certain Georgetown shippers of coal, to the effect that the draw has been pers of coal, to the effect that the draw has been narrowed so as to obstruct navgiation. Major Craighill says, in concluding: "It seems to me that the piles might have been arranged in a different manner, so as to afford the same protection to the bridge as now, and while answering all the requirements of the existing draw, to have rendered the entrance into the draw opening less difficult than it is at present. There may be reasons unknown to me which seemed to the railroad company to importatively require

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WEDBESDAY, March 11. SENATE .- The Chaplain, in his opening preyer, said: We miss those of our number who are withdrawn from these seats and are lying prostrate with sickness and disease, and especially one who but yesterday came into this chamber with all the presence of his manly form, but now when we meet again this morning he lies close to the brink of the dark river. Oh, God, we beseech Thee, be very near to the soul of thy servant at this time. If it were possible we would pray I hee to restore him, but if Thou hast otherwise appointed, then, we beseech Thee, support him with the hope of Thy people, and with the glorious prospect of the coming resurrection and the blessed immortality, through Jesus Christ. Amen. After the reading of the journal, Mr. Sherman arose and said: One of our number is lyin critically ill, perhaps at this moment dead.

therefore move that the Senate adjourn. The Senate then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES .- Mr Butler (Mass.) moved to lay on the table his motion to reconsider the vote authorizing the committee on the expenditures of the Department of Justice to inquire into certain alleged irregularities in the western judicial district of Arkansas. He said that by an arrangement between that committee and the Judiciary Com-

mittee they would jointly use the testimony adduced and thus save expense. Mr. Butier's motion was agreed to. Mr. Donnan, (Iowa) from the Committee on Printing, reported back a resolution author-izing the committee to inquire whether the government printing office cannot be dispensed with, in view of the abolition of the franking

privilege. Mr. Sprague, (Ohio) from Committee on Rev olutionary Pensions, reported a bill to amend the act of February 14, 1871, granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war of 1312, and to restore to the pension rolls the persons whose names were stricken therefrom for disloyalty.

The bill was amended and passed.

Mr. Rusk (Wis.), from the Committee or
Pensions, reported a bill to increase the pen sions of soldiers who have been totally dis abled. Passed. Mr. Crittenden, (Mo.,) from same committee. reported a bill granting an allowance of \$30 to soldiers who have lost an eye, to enable them to purchase an artificial eye. Passed.

On motion of Mr. McCrary, (lowa,) it was

agreed that there be a session on Friday night and on Saturday to consider the transportation Mr. Hale, (Maine,) from the Committee or Appropriations, reported back a resolution be

ore referred, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House what proportion of the money appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, had been expended during the current fiscal year. Adopted. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed consideration of the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation

TELEGRAMS TO THE STAR. METHODIST EPISCOPAL. Appointments of the Baltimore Conference.

Special to The Star.]

BALTIMORE, March 11.—The appointments of were announced in the conference meeting to

LIST FOR THE WASHINGTON DISTRICT.

day. The following is the list for the Washington district (District of Columbia): Washington District: - W. F. Speake, presiding elder; Foundry, H.A. Cleveland; Wesley Chapel, R. W. Black; Metropolitan, O. H. Tiffany Fourth street, J. E. Amos; Twelfth street, M E. Hysore; McKendree, J. H. Dashiell; Union E. D. Owens; Ryland, Samuel Shannon; Gorsuch, J. Dummoore; Waugh, Richard Norrts; Hamline, G.G. Baker; Providence and Fletcher, C. H. Mytinger; Grace, G. W. Hobbs; Mt. Zion, L. C. Muller; Georgetown, B. P. Brown.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION A Close Run for Governor and Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11 .- One hundred and fifty-nine towns give McCutchins 28,192; Weston, 28,491; Blackmer, 1,693. These townast year gave Straw 28,025; Weston, 26,261; and Blackmer, 1,470. There are seventy-five town yet to hear from. The council will probably stand-republicans, 3; democrats, 2. The senate will probably be a tie-republicans, 5; democrats, 5. In two districts there is no choice The house will be very close, the political complexion depending on towns that did not hold elections yesterday, but will elect to day. COMMENTS OF THE BOSTON ADVERTISES.

Boston, March 11 .- The Boston Advertiser emarking upon the result of the New Hamp shire elections, says:-" After making allow ances for special and local disturbances, which prevail to some extent in all elections, the salient fact remains that the republican major ity, averaging nearly 4 500 in the last ten years has been wiped out, and that, too, in favor of a party which could present no claim to public confidence except as affording a way of escape or republicans who feel that in their own party their confidence has been betrayed. New Hampshire marks the inevitable tendency of our politics; the waning power of once popular leaders; the unwillingness of large class ntelligent voters to own allegiance to a party which fails to keep its promises; the settled and increasing dissatisfaction of the country with the Administration as it manifests itself in its appointments and in its treatment of great questions of the hour."

The War on Rum.

CRUSADE PREPARATIONS IN CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, March 11.—Large mass meetings were held last night in Wesley chapel and the Fifth Presbyterian church. Friday was ap pointed as a day of fasting and prayer in all the churches. Resolutions were adopted by the women to commence the circulation of a pledge among the property holders, liquor dealers, physicians and druggists at once. To-day the city will be districted and work will commence very soon by small committees in a quiet way I wo grocers, dealing in liquors, are reported as having abandoned the traffic. Organization for work has not been fully completed, and the enrollment of workers is not perfected. The subject excites general interest.

CHICAGO-MORE AMUSED THAN EDIFIED. CHICAGO, March 11 .- The women temperance crusaders made a fresh start here yesterday, party of six visiting two saloons on West Ran-dolph street and one on West Market street, where they prayed and exhorted with the pro-prietors. At one beer saloon the women were ot permitted to enter, and were obliged to hold services on the sidewalk. The proceed ings attracted considerable numbers, who appeared to be more amused than edified. THE EXCITEMENT HIGH IN STEUBENVILLE,

PITTSBURG, March 11 .- A special from Steubenville, Ohio, says the temperance excitement runs high. Three saloons closed their doors yesterday. The liquors of one saloon were emptied in the streets amid the cheers of the assemblage. The Council to-night adopted the ordinance prohibiting the sale of malt liquors, to take effect April 1st.

The Union Pacific Railroad Election Boston, Narch II.—At the annual meeting of the Union Pacific railroad company to-day Oliver Ames was chosen president and E. H. Rollins secretary. Among those present was Jay Gould. The report to the stocholders for the year ending December 31, 1873, states the gross receipts at \$10,266,103.66, and the operating expenses at \$4,974,861.02. expenses at \$4,974,861.02.

THE BRITISH LOSS IN THE ASHANTEE WAR.

LONDON, March 11.—The latest dispatches from the Ashantee expedition state that the British lose in the war was 16 killed and 368 wounded.

THE EVENT of to-morrow evening will be the lecture on the Indian Question, at Lincoln Hall. by the most elequent and interesting speaker who has ever treated upon that topic, Col. E. C. Boudinot, of the Indian nation.

CAPT. W. S. EVANS TO SUE COMMODORE KOUNTZ.—A special dispatch to the New York Times from Pittsburg, March 9, says: Captain William S. Evans, a prominent manufacturer of this city, announces his intention to bring suit for libel, laying his damages at a round sum, against Commodore W. J. Kountz, proprietor of the Allghany mail, and the owner of a large number of steamboats plying on the Western and Southern waters. The action is to be based on an article published in Donn Piatt's paper, the Washington Capital, on Sunday last, in which it is charged that Evans, in connection with other parties, robbed the government of a large amount of Indian annuity goods, half the carge of the steamer Far West, while in transit from Sloux City to Grand river, in June 1871. Kountz was a bidder for the contracts for the transportation of Indian goods on the Missouri river for the present season, but was underbid by Evens and his partners. It is rather more than insinuated that this led him to make the charge of theft against them. CAPT. W. S. EVANS TO SUE COMMODORS

MA Dedham, Mass., man, with a sick wife, being crazed by loss of rest, killed himself.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION. The Charge of the Memorialists.

government were reported in last evening's STAR down to the time when the committee closed the doors. The doors were reopened about 3 o'clock p. m., and the chairman said: The counsel for the memorialists have filed a charge with numerous specifications, contained in this paper and the several exhibits accompa nying it. The charge as made in these papers affects the Board of Public Works. I am not aware, upon a hasty reading of it, that it affects anybody else. We will have the charge and specifications read, that you may be advised of their nature as far as you can gather it from the reading now, and will order them to be printed by to-morrow morning, so that all who are interested can then have copies. I am directed by the committee to say that they do not require, and could not require perhaps if they were so disposed, but they are not disposed to require, any written answer to these charges from the Board of Public Works. Yet if the board see fit to file a written answer to them before the examination of witnesses icommenced, the committee will receive such; and it might be that such a written answer would creatly narrow the field of investigation. At all events, we feel that it would be but just to allow the board to file a written answer, to be printed in our records with these charges, if the

board shall see fit to make such.

Accompanying this paper is another paper from counsel, asking us to subpose divers witnesses, and a number of them by subporna duces tecum to bring with them papers that are refer-red to generally in this motion that is filed with us. With respect to that I am instructed to say we desire to hear counsel upon the question how far it is proper for us to order private pa-pers to be produced in this investigation. We have no doubt of the power of the committee to require any public documents or papers belong ing to the government of the District to be produced, and it is only a question whether or no a sufficient foundation is laid for requiring the apers that belong to the District government to be taken from their usual and proper places of deposit and brought here. That is not a question of power, but a question of good sense and discretion. But with regard to private papers a different question arises, and that is what roundation must be laid with regard to private apers to be produced, and what certainty of description must be laid, not only as to the im portance, but as to the existence of the papers. and also what certainty of description there shall be. Every lawyer is familiar with what is called a "fishing bill of discovery," as distinguishable from a bill that has requisite certainty of averment and discretion.

rules for the government of a committee of vestigation appointed by either or both Houses of Congress is a question which counsel may consider, and upon that, and also upon the question whether or not sufficient foundation is aid for the production of these papers that are called for by a very general description; and what is precisely the law upon the subject. We desire to have the aid of the investigation of counse ; we desire them to look into-as we expect ourselves to do-to look into the authorition of the production of papers and give us the benefit of their views within some short time. If it would suit counsel, we would suggest that they come day after to-morrow with such authorities as they see fit to produce, and we will hear them for a reasonable time on either side, and their authorities as to the power of the committee, and its duties, in requiring the production of papers. I suppose I have said enough to indicate wherein we desire to be enlightened

How far the rules of evidence and rules of

practice that obtain in the courts are proper

ments. The paper can be read and then we desire to know whether a written answer will probably be filed; and if so, when, so that we may set a day upon which we will commence the investigation of these charges. I wish also to say that, desirous of incurring as little expense as possi ble, we are asked to issue subparoas to parties in Philadelphia and New York, to require the production perhaps in each case of the hotel registers. We think it will be very much better that counsel should agree that a sworn copy of those registers shall be taken than that we should be at the expense of fifty or one hundred dollars in summoning the witnesses to produce

by the researches of counsel and by their argu-

Mr. Merrick .- We have no objection to having sworn copies made if it meets the views of the counsel on the other side. The Chairman .- We are all desirous of saving expense, and counsel will see that this paper is ddress ed to us, of course. We do not propose to print this motion for the production of per sons and papers. We will print charges and exhibits in reference to them. These exhibits, as I understand it, do not belong to the files of the District government, do they? Some of them are, we understand, veritable copies of certain papers. They were not among the

papers that were brought to us. Mr. Merrick .- Oh, no, sir. Mr. Allison .- And they are not in print now. Mr. Merrick.-That large plan that we have The Chairman.-They seem to be compilations, some of them by an engineer. There seem to be certain compilations of the contracts and bids signed by Mr. Severson, engineer, are

those original papers?

Mr. Christie.—No, sir; they are not. The Chairman.-They are not papers belonging to the government?
Mr. Christie.—No, sir; not at all. They were simply presented to the committee in order that they may be hereafter used when the wit-nesses are produced. It was upon the hypothe-

sis that the committee would require those charges to be supported by statements and by reference to witnesses by whose testimony they could be supported. The Chairman.-We only want to ascertain what we should print. Mr. Christie.—We deem it important, how ever, that that which is referred to as the original plan should be printed. We think it per-

haps differs from a document which has been printed already heretofore, but not during the ession of this committee. The Chairman.-What is this? Here is something that seems to be-Mr. Christie.-Those need not be printed They are simply references and published copies of certificates of incorporation, the originals of which can be very easily procured and

laid before the committee. The Chairman .- Is there any necessity to print these? Mr. Christie .- Not at all, sir. They might be of value, because frequent reference possibly would be made to them. Mr. Allison .- They are valuable as a docu-

ment to be kept with us? A. Yes, sir. For convenience of reference. The Chairman .- I will now direct the charges and specifications to be read. They were then read as follows by the clerk of the committee:

They were then read as follows by the cierk of the committee:

The Charge and Specifications.

First Charge. That on or about the 25th day of August, 1871, John O. Evans, Hallet Kilbourne, William S. Huntington, John L. Kidwell, Moses Kelly, Lewis Clephane, Samuel P. Brown and Henry D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia, and Lewis S. Filbert, of the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, together with divers other persons to your memorialists unknown, did unlawfully conspire and confederate together to control, obtain and secure certain contracts, and the money to be paid thereon, which contracts had been by the Board of Public Works of the said District of Columbia publicly advertised to be by them let and awarded on, to wit, the first day of the month of September of said year, said contracts being for the improvement of certain designated streets and avenues in the city of Washington, in said District; and your memorialists do further charge that the said Board of Public Works did aid and assist the said John O. Evans and his confederates aforesaid to carry out and successfully accomplish these purposes and objects of their said conspiracy and confederation, and did also let and award a large number of the most profitable of said contracts to the said John O. Evans and his confederates aforesaid unlawfully, to the great loss and injury of the government of the United States.

And your memorialists submit the following statement of facts in support of said charge, and likewise present herewith the names of the witnesses and references to public and private documents and books by which the truth of said charge can be established:

1. The said Board of Public Perks prior to the said 25th day of August, A. D. 1871, had caused to be printed and circulated in said District an advertisement, of which the following is a copy. (See daily National Republican, Congressional library, August 31, 18711)

Phorosals for Paring or Maccadamizing Oar-Riageways.

Ofice of the Board of Public Works.

Proposals For Paving or Macadantzing Call.

Riag Ways.

Ofice of the Board of Public Works,

Mashington, D. C., August -, 1871.

Proposals will be received at the effice of the
Board of Public Works until 12 m. of September 1,

1871, for paving or macadamizing the carriageways
of the fellowing streets, viz: Pennsylvania avenue,
from 18th street west to Aqueduct bridge; Hew York

List of Witnesses and Papers They Want. The proceedings yesterday of the Joint Congressional Committee investigating the District

av. nue, from 15.h street west to 3d street west; K street, from Gwergetown to 6th street; E street north, from 15th street west to Judiciary equare; G street north, from 17th street west to 2d street west; G street north, from 15th street west to 3d street west; 12th street west, from F street west to 3d street west; 12th street west, from F street west to 3d street west; 12th street west, from F street west to 3d street west; I2th street west, from F street west to 3d street west, from Indiana avenue to 8ew York avenue; F street north, from 17th street west to 22d street west; 15th street west and Vermont avenue, between Pennsylvania avenue and N street north; 9th street west, from Pennsylvania avenue to the boundary.

Bids for any and all descriptions of pavements will be received, the board reserving the right to select or 19ject any sud all pavements that may be filled. The bide must include the grading required All bidders for nature pavements will be required to conform to the specifications of such patents on file is the Patent Office, and will be required to give security, to be approved by the Board of Public Works, to keep such pavements in repair for three years without expense to the Board. Each bidder will be required before presenting his bid, to deposit with the collector of Washington city, to the credit of Board of Public Works, the sum of one thousand dollars, § 1,000, taking receipts therefor, as a guarante e that he will enter into and carry out the credit of Board of Public Works, the sum of one thousand dollars, (\$1,000,) taxing receipts therefor, as a guarante ettat he will enter into and carry out the contract, if awarded to him, in accordance with his bid. The men y so deposited will be refunded to the unsuccessful bidders after the award of the contract, and to the contractor after the award of the contract, and to the contractor after the completion of the work. Proposals must be indores: "Propisals for Paving Carriag-ways," and addressed to Treasurer of Board of Public Works. Plans and specifications may be seen at the engineer's office 2. That in pursuance of said advertisement a large number of responsible persons, in good faith, and at great trouble and expense, prepared and submitted proposals, according to the terms thereof, before the hour of 12 o'clock
a. m., on said first day of September, and likewise complied with all the other conditions prescribed by said Board of Public Works, including
the deposit of the said sum of \$1,000 in regard to
making said bids or proposals.

3. That the said Board of Public Works refused
and neglect d to let or award any contracts on said
bids or preposals, on said first day of September,
but on the contrary indefinitely patponed the same.

4. That said Board of rublic Works, afterwards,
or to wit, on the fourteenth day of said mouth of
September, prepared and ordered to be delivered to
a portion only of said persons who had submitted
bids, as aforesaid, a private contract of which the
following is a copy, to wit:

"Sir: The Board of Public Works desires to
have an interview with you to-morrow (Thursday)
at one o'clock, at their rooms, Morrison Building.

"Respectfully, &c."

Respectfully, &c." the terms thereof, before the hour of 12 o'clock

TWO CENTS.

5 That said Board of Public Works, on the said fifteenth day of said month of September and at the above the said rooms, but peremptorily excluded therestrem during the session of said Board of Public Works, all persons who had not received the invitation contained in the private contract aforesaid.

6. That said Board of Public Works, did on the day last aforesaid in disregard of their communication to the Council of the District of Columbia, and of their plan for a general system of improvements for said District of Columbia, herewith filed marked exhibit. A," which had been by them submitted to the Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia, prior to and as the basis of the act passed by said Legislative Assembly making appropriations of money to be used and disbarsed by said Board of Public Works, and in viciation of their promises to the several parties who bad submitted bits, and proposals under said advertisements, and for the purpose of siding and sesisting the said John O. Evans, and bis said confederates, did unlawfully let and award the following contracts upon said 15th day of September, and at various times thereafter, without any public notice, but privately, to the said John O. Evans, individually, and to the said John O. Evans, individually, and to the said John O. Evans, individually, and to the said Lewis Clephane, individually, and to the said Lewis Clephane, president of the Metropolis Paving Company, and to the said Lewis S. Filbert, to wit, the contracts numbered as follows: 293, 41, 27, 145, 29, 42, 70, 159, 191, 31, 32, 107, 799, 291, 285, 460, 560, 561, 663, 663, 664, 665, 667, 668, 663, 684, 767, 769, 753, 776, 823, 834, 992, 168, the contracts let and awarded Joo. O. Evans as affected in the contracts let and awarded Joo. O. Evans as affected in the contracts let and awarded Joo. O. Evans as affected in the contracts let and awarded Joo. O. Evans as affected in the contracts let and awarded Joo. O. Evans as affected in the contracts let and awarded Joo. O. Evans as affected in t 626, 627, 6:8, 685, 682, 762, 761, 776, 823, 824, 932 tracts let and awarded Joo. () Evans &

aferesaid aggregated in estimated cost. \$824,989 81
That the amounts paid to said John O.
Evans, according to reports of said
board, amount to eard, amount to

To Lewis C. Filbert, estimated c. st. ayments made to him..... Or to these three, aggregated estimated

All of which will more fully appear from the contracts themselves, the reports of the Board of Public Works, and the exhibits herewith submitted, marked respectively "A 62." "B 62," and "C 62." That the said Board of Public Works, for the purpose of further aiding and assisting the said John O. Evans, and his said associates, provided in certain of the contracts let and awarded to them unlawfully that they should have the right to use such old "material as they might remore." in the streats and "material as they might remove" in the streets and avenues to be improved by them, such old material being the property of the Government of the United States and of the citizens of said District, to wit; in contract No. 41, made with John O. Evaus, and in contract No. 42, made with Lewis S. Fithert. That said Board of Public Works likewise a reed to furnish setting costly machinery, owned by said District. nish certain costly machinery, owned by said District of Columbia, to boused and suppleyed in pros eculing said improvements by said contractors, and without charge. That said Board of Public Works, without any previous public notice, likewise agreed with the said John O. Evans and his sai! associates, and consecutions. without charge. That said Board of Public Works, without any previces public notice, likewise agreed with the said John O. Evans and his saif are scatters, and caused the same to be inserted in their cont acts as follows, to wit: "provided that partial payments may be made under direction of said party of the first part," (the said Board of Public Works.)" otherwise than under the direction of said party of the first part, the vigorous prosecution of the work will be promoted thereby." which provision is not in the printed blanks exhibited to bidders prior to the list of September aforesaid." (see contracts Nos 582, 293, 41, 27, 145, 190, 29, 42, 159, 31, 32.) thus enabling the said John O. Evans and his associates to virtually prosecute said improvements without advancing any considerable capital on their part, and to receive pay in advance of any inspection or estimate of the work done by them. That said Board of Public Works, likewise to assist the said John O. Evans and his said associates, permitted them to go as sureties for each other upon the bonds accompanying all of the contracts so far as examined by your memorialists, and thus permitted Lewis Cleph and to execute the bonds attached to contracts No. 293, 41, 145, 29, 42, 27, 159, 194, 31, 32, aggregating \$171,000, the said Lewis Clephaue, at the time said bonds are alleged to have been given, not being worth over \$12,00, and this, although by the rules and regulations of said board each contractor was required to keep the improvement made by him in repair for the period of three yean—and such bonds being the only security required by said. Board of Public Works, cach contractor, by their rules, being entitled to be paid in full on completion of his contract. That said Board of Public Works, likewise to aid and assist the said John O. Evans and his said associates, undercertain exceptions in their favor in regard to keep improvements in repair being universal in terms, and allowed said contracts by he would be proved to be previewed to pay twenty-five tention to make these special arrangements from the bidders outside, and ignorant of the existence of said confederation, although they were important ements to be considered in preparing their said

elements to be considered in preparing their said bids or proposale.

8. That the said Board of Public Works greatly aided and assisted the said John O. Evans and his associates by unlawfully extending and enlarging the improvements to be made under their said contracts, and this without requiring them to give any additional bond or either security whatever to protect said District of Columbia from loss or from damage by said John O. Evans failing to perform the conditions of said extended contracts. (See centracts No. 41, with John O. Evans; contract No. 27, with Lewis S. Filbert, and contracts Nos. 29 and 194, with Lewis Clephane.) And that the said Board of Public Works expressly violate an express act of the Legislative Assembly in allowing additional compensation to thet provided for in said contract to the said Lewis Clephane, to-wit; by increasing the amount to be paid for grading from twenty cents per cubic yard to the board prices established January 23, 1572, to-wit; "That the price of grading be fixed from any after this date at thirty cents per cubic yard, including the hauling, not to exceed two hundred feet; for each additional two hundred feet ene cent additional per cubic yard."

9. That the said Board of Public Works, to still further aid and assist the said John O. Evans and his said associates, used the power, patronage and influence of the several members thereof, to obtain the passage of an act entitled "An act creating drainage and sewerage scotions in the cities of Washington and Georgetown," &c., by the Legislative Assembly of the said Dustrict of Qulumbia, whereby the said real property purchased by Hallet Kilbourn and James M. Latta, trustees, in the northwestern portion of the said city of Washingtive Am mbly of the said Dustrict of Columbia, whereby the said real property purchased by Hallet Kilbourn and James M. Latta, trustees, in the northwestern portion of the said city of Washington, hereinafter more particularly mentioned, was only subject to a tax of eleven mills per square foot, and much of the real property of your memorialists and other citizens of said District of Columbia was subjected to a tax of twenty mills per square foot; and this although the property of the said Hallet Kilbourn all James M Latta, trustees, was reasonably worth \$1 per square foot, and the said property of your memorralists and other citizens not exceeding four cents per square foot.

10. That the said Beard of Public Works, to still further aid and assist the said John O Evans and his a sociates, have diaregarded the limitations of said original plan, and acts of appropriations aforesaid, and greatly exceeded the spimated costs of improvements therein mentioned, to wit:

1. Estimated cost in said plan of F street north, between 17th and 17th west, \$19,268. But the report of the Board of Public Works for 1872, tabular statement Ho. 14, states the actual cost of only a part of said improvement, to wit: F street north, from 17th street to 33 street west, \$94,867; (including sewer, total cost, \$2,167)

2. Estimated cost in said plan of Bast Capitol street, from lat to Lincoln square, (lith street each,) \$18,165. But the report of the Board of Public Works for 1872, tabular statement Ho. 20, states the actual cost of said improvement made at \$139 163 52, of which the said John O. Evans received \$25,160 for a Bellerd wooden pavement, estimated at \$3.50 pr requare yard, although the retes for this pavement established by the Board of Public Works was only \$3 per square yard, (Sce page 76 of the "Starke weather report,")

3. Estimated cost in said plan of Hamschussetts avenue from first division, between 4 h and 16th str. cia west, \$23,724, accord division, be a con 1sth and 22d stree s. \$21,250; third divisions between both Capitol and 19th streets case \$47,800; total, \$167,816. But the report of the Board of Public Works for 1873, pages 148, 169, 50, 161, 182, and 161, states the actual cost of improvements mai. c. \$211,071.60; (charged the United States, \$553,834 50; charge one-half wid h of streets, \$13,281 20; charge preserty owners, \$187,881 70; total, \$2,282 20; charge preserty owners, \$187,881 70; total, \$1,281 20; charge preserty owners, \$63,677 25; total, \$76,627 30.

And it may be proper to add that the fallowing statems in appeared in The Assemble of the Regneral Pages of Regneral and Sandary streets and for completing and setting of carbe in Manachusetts avenue, between 25d and Boundary streets northwest.

sned for completing and setting of curbs in Massachusetts avenue, between 254 and Boundary streets northwest."

The foregoing departures from the said original plan and estimates were in direct violation of the second section of the four million apprepriation bill, which is in these wore.

'That in no case shall the said Board enter into a contract for any work or improvement the cost of which shall exceed the amount estimated therefor in its afore aid plan, less 20 per centum of said estimates." (Page 16, let assion, let Leg. Assembly and also in direct violation of that part of the 37th section of the organic act of Congress, which reads thus: "And said Board of Public Works shall have no power to make contracts to bin i said District to the payment of any sums of money except in pursuance of appropriations made by law, and not until such appropriations shall have been made."

It. That the said Board of Public Works, to still further aid and assist the said John O. Evans and his associates, have entered into a large number of contracts with the said John O. Evans and his associates, providing for the laying down, at vast expense to said Pistrict government, of carri-geware apon the streets and avenues of the cities of Washington and Georget wn, in said District, long after the experience of those cities, and the experiments also of nany of the great cities of the United States, have exceptible, ed their insufficiency, insuffice, and want of durability, to wit, the city of New York, that has absolutely and finally abandoned all asphalt of recorded pavements, and said city is now rapidity applanting the last remaining wood pavement that has absolutely and finally abandoned all asphait of concrete pavements, and said city is now rapidly supplanting the last remaining wood pavement within the linits of said city with one of stone. Also, the city of Philadelphia, which has, after car ful and patient experiments, determined finally in favor of the B. Igian block pavement of stone, as against all patent concrete and wooden pavements. To the cities of Cincinnati, Toledo and Columbus, in the btate of Ohio, your memorialists point with equal cinfidence, as establishing the truth of said quale pfidence, as establishing the truth of said propositions.

In further support of said charge of conspiracy and confederation, your memorialists refer to the and of infederation, your memorialists refer to the following a unces of proof.

1. The letter of Hallet Kilbourne, of August 25, 1871, showing his press ce, together with the presence of the said Lewis Clephane and John O. Evans, in the city of New York at said time; the original of which letter is now in the possession of the auministrators of the said William S. Huntington, decease C; and a copy of which is herewith submitted, marked exhibit. B.

mart ed exhibit. B.

2. The books of the late firm of Jay Cooke & Co., now in puression of Edwin M. Lewis, trustee in bankruptcy of said firm, showing the advancement of money of said Henry D. Cooke, as stated in said letter of said Hallet Kilbourne

3. The records of deeds of the said District of Columbia, showing the investment by the said Hallet Kilbourne and his partner. Thomas M. Latta, as trustees, of the sum of \$718,000, at different times since the formation of said conspiracy and conteducation in real estate directly situated in the north-western part of said city of Washington.

5. A certain memorandum made by said William

cration in real estate directly situated in the northwestern part of said city of Washington.

5. A certain memorandum made by said William
S. Huntington in his lifetime, showing his interest
in certain of the foregoing contracts jointly with
the said John O. Evans, Hallet Kilbourne and Lewis
Clephane; the original or which is likewise in the
possession of the said administrators of the said
William S. Huntington, and a copy of which is
herewith submitted, marked "Exhibit C."

7. A copy of the certificate of incorporation of the
Portland stone company is herewith filed, marked
Exhibit "A X," showing the business relations
and connections of the said Lewis Clephane, W. S.
Huntington, Hallet Kilbourn, Moses Kelley, (a
commissioner of the sink ing fund of the District of
Columbia,) and John O Evans, prior to the said
25th day of August, 1871

S. A copy of the certificate of incorporation of the
Artificial stone company of the District of Columbia is likewise herewith filed, marked Exhibit "B
X," showing the business relations and connections
of the said Lewis Clephane, Hallett Kilbourn, William S. Huntington, John O, Evans and Moses
K-lley since the 25th day of August, 1871.

9. The several contracts hereinbefore referred to,
signed by Lewis Clephane as president of the Metropolis Paving Ocmpany, composed, as appears
fr.m the records of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, of said Lewis Clephane, John L
Kidwell, Moses Kelley, W. S. Hunti, gton and Haller Kilbourn.

10. An is strument of writing in the possession of

10 An is strument of writing in the possession of the firm of Kalbourn & Latta, n ade in the year 1871, and referred to in the business deeds hereinbefore n entioned and reciting the names of the various persons who have contributed to said \$718,000, also le entefore mentioned.

11. The register of the Continental Rotel, Phila delphia. showing the arrival of the said Halle. Kil-bourn. Lewis Clephane, John O. Evans and Henry D. Cooke, about the said 25 n day of August, A. D. House to the evening of said day of the said Hallet hilbourn, Lewis Clephane, J ha O. Evans and S. P. Brown, then a member of said Board of Public Worts.

12. Your memorialists also berewith submit the paper marked cabibit "C. H." showing in detail the proposals for paving carriageways, and opened September 1, 1870, and the contracts subsequently awarded on the 15th day of the same month, herein-Your memorialists propose to support the several allegations above stated by documentary proofs, and by the testimony of witnesses to facts and cir-cumstances which cannot be set forth in detail by

way of specification, and they also play leave hereafter to note further charges and specifications of
matters within the scope of the inquiry prescribed
to this bonorable committee by the joint resolution
of the two houses of Congress.

William M. Merrers,
Bonset Christy,
Samuel Shellabarger,
Congress of Congress of Congress of Congress.

LIST OF PERSONS AND PAPERS WANTED BY THE MEMORIALISTS. The following document was among the papers accompanying the above charge and

specifications:
To the Joint Select Committee of Investigation Upon
the Affairs of the District of Columbia: Counsel for the memorialists respectfully suggest that the following-named persons be called as witnesses before your honorable committee, and likewise be required to produce before you the several books, papers and other written and printed doon-ments papers. 1. Henry D Cooke, with others to bring with him

I. Henry D. Cooke, with others to bring with him all private bank books, written documents, letters, and papers of every description, relating to the District of Columbia and to transactions with the Board of Public Works since he became governer of said District, and especially all papers relating to the Maryland Freestone Mining and Manufacturing Company in his possession or under his control. 2. Hallet Kilbourn and James M Latta, both as

2. Hallet Kilbourn and James M. Latta, both as individuals and partners, with order to bring the declarations of trust referred to in the several ceeds recorded by them in the District of Columbia, and also their private maps, showing the real preperty marked thereon purchased by them as trustees in the District of Columbia, and also all evidence in writing, if any, and all transactions relating to the purchase by them, or either of them, in the interests of any "real estate pool," in the District of Columbia, or relating to any contracts made by them directly or indirectly with the Board of Bublic Works.

3. Frank H. Gassaway, individually and as ad-

Works.

3. Frank H. Gaeraway, individually and as administrator of W. S. Huntington, deceased, and Mrs. W. S. Huntington, individually and as administratrix of W. S. Huntington, individually and as administratrix of W. S. Huntington, deceased, requiring them to produce all papers, written documents, letters, pass or bank-books, and other papers relating directly or indirectly to the affairs of the District of Columb a, to the Board of Public Works, and to all contracts made with said board in which theraid William S. Huntington in his life-time was directly or indirectly interested.

4. Samuel V. Niles.

5. Hon. George W. Paschal.

6. William J. Martagh, requiring him to bring the files of the National Republican for the last half of the year 1871.

of the year 1871.
7. James F. Harvey.
8 Crosby S. Noyes, requiring him to bring the files of the Evening Sign for the last half year of

9. Samuel P Brown.
10. Couries F, Johnson, secretary of the Board of Public Works, requiring him to bring the minutes and journals of said board for the year 180.

12. Franklin Mace, (or Mack.)
13. — Abrahams.

14. Rugr. package clerk at the Continental principles.

 Abrahams.
 J. E. Burr, package clerk at the Continental hotel, Philadelphia, requiring him to bring the "Begister" of said hotel for the month of August, 1871 15, S. Wolf, recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia.

16. B. J. Meigs, clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

17. Moses Kelley, individually and as cashler of the Metropolitan National bank, of the city of Washington, requiring him to bring all the books, checks, drafts, bills of exchange, and other papers relating to the affairs of the District of Columbia, including his individual transactions with the Board of Public Works, and particularly all papers relating to his transactions with the Metropolis Pathog company and the so-called "patent pavement litg."

18. George W. Riggs, requiring him to produce all written evidences of the transactions of the firm of Riggs & Co. with the firm of Kilbourn & Latta, or with the individual members of said

19. John C. McKelden, president of the Secon National bank, requiring him to produce all book and papers showing transactions of said bank in the securities of every description of the District of Columbia, including transactions with the Board of Columbia, including transactions with the Board of Public Works.

20. Edwin M. Stanton, receiver of the First National bank, requiring him to produce all books, drafts, bills of exchange, and other papers relating to the District of Columbia, Board of Public Works, or with any incorporated company having contracts.

a th said board.

Il. James A. Magruder, treasurer of the Board of Public Works, requiring him to produce all papers showing the transactions of the board, through his office, with the following companies:—Metropolis

Paving Company, Washington Asphalt Company, Bichmond Granite Company, Manhattan Paving Company, James Biver Granite C. mpany, Artificial Stone Company, Potomac Mills Company, Artificial Stone Company, Potomac Mills Company, Artificial Stone Company, Maryland Freestone Company, Talmadge Sewer-Pipe Company, Cape Ann Granite Company, Moorehead Clay Works, Bigelowe Bluestone Company, Ballard Paving Company, 22. Mr. Lesgett, Commissioner of Patents.

23. Lewis Osephane, collecto. of taxes of the District of Columbia.

rict of Columbia.
24. J. B. Jenhits, (Willard's hotel.)
25. C. H. Quinby, Dixon, Lee county, Iti.
25. Peter Bic Hamara.
27. Patrick Cullinane.
28. Eavles J. Bowen.
29. Affred L. (or B.) Kelley.
29. William Thompson, Philadelphia.
30. William Thompson, Philadelphia.

After the reading, the chairman said: Now, gentlemen, we will order this charge and spect-fications, with the exhibits, which form part of it, to be printed, and will send the printer a request to have them printed, if possible, by tomorrow morning, so that parties may have printed copies. Here is the motion asking us to issue subpones for witnesses and subpones ducer tecum, of which I have already speken, which the counsel for the government can take a copy of T they desire.

The committee proposes to hold a private